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• Unit one : Conjunction Pairs.

Using **either...or** / **neither...nor** / **both...and**

- استخدام إما... أو / لا هذا ولا ذاك / كلاهما... و

We can use **either...or** to talk about a choice between two things:

- يمكننا استخدام إما... أو للتعبير عن خيار بين شيئين:
- Example: Inside a frame, there can be **either** a painting **or** a photograph.
- مثال: داخل الإطار، يمكن أن يكون هناك إما لوحة أو صورة فوتوغرافية.

We use **neither...nor** to say that two things are not true:

- نستخدم لا هذا ولا ذاك لنقول إن شيئين غير صحيحين:
- Example: Art is **neither** boring **nor** difficult.
- مثال: الفن ليس مملاً ولا صعباً.

We use **both...and** to say that two things are true at the same time:

- نستخدم كلاهما... و لنقول إن شيئين صحيحان في الوقت نفسه:
- Example: **Both** painting **and** sculpture show talent and creativity.
- مثال: كل من الرسم والنحت يُظهران الموهبة والإبداع.
- تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .

• Choose the correct answer :

1. Inside the frame, you can find a painting a photograph.

a) neither ... nor b) either ... or c) both ... and d) so ... or

2. Art is boring difficult; it is exciting and creative.

a) either ... or b) both ... and c) neither ... nor d) so ... and

3. painting sculpture show talent and imagination.

a) Neither ... nor b) Either ... or c) Both ... and d) So ... and

4. You can use a paintbrush

..... a palette to create your artwork.

a) both ... and b) either ... or c) neither ... nor d) so ... or

5. The gallery shows old artworks modern masterpieces.

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a) both ... and b) neither ... nor c) either ... or d) so ... and
Complete the sentences using either...or, neither...nor, or both...and

1. You can choose a sculpture a painting for your art project.
2. The new art gallery is small crowded; it is just perfect!
3. artists who carve wood those who paint need creativity.
4. On the shelf, you will see a science book a history book.
5. The artwork was..... interesting colorful.

• **Complete the sentences using either...or, neither...nor, both...and**

1. In art class, students can work with clay..... paints.
2. This exhibition is modern traditional—it includes both styles.
3. She enjoys sketching making murals during free time.
4. The gallery features works by
..... local international artists.
5. You can choose to create a painting
..... a sculpture for the contest.

• تدريبات متنوعة .

• **Choose or / neither / both / and / either / .**

1. I like either apples ___ bananas.
2. You can have ___ milk or juice.
3. Neither Tom ___ Ben is at school today.
4. She can read ___ write.
5. I want either the red ball ___ the blue ball.
6. Neither the cat ___ the dog is sleeping.
7. He plays ___ football nor basketball.
8. Both my mom ___ my dad can help me.

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9. You may sit either here ___ there.
10. ___ Anna nor Lily likes ice cream.
11. We need either a pen ___ a pencil.
12. ___ the sun or the moon is shining.
13. She has ___ a hat or a bag.
14. Both my shoes ___ my socks are clean.
15. He likes either cars ___ trains.
16. Both the teacher ___ the students are ready.
17. I can eat either pizza ___ pasta.
18. ___ Jack nor Sam is my best friend.
19. She is either kind ___ funny.
20. ___ my brother nor my sister likes homework.

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• Unit two : Relative Pronouns.

Relative pronouns are words that join two sentences together.

الضمائر الموصولة هي كلمات تربط جملتين معاً.

1. **Who:** is used for people - the person doing an action

١. من: يُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشخاص - الشخص الذي يقوم بالفعل.

– Example: The engineer **who** designed the robot is smart.

مثال: المهندس الذي صمم الروبوت ذكي.

2. **Whose:** is used to show possession.

٢. الذي: يُستخدم للإشارة إلى الملكية.

– Example: The student **whose** invention won was happy.

مثال: الطالب الذي فاز اختراعه كان سعيداً.

3. **Which:** is used for things and animals.

٣. الذي/التي: يُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشياء والحيوانات.

– Example: The solar robot, **which** has wheels, is a cool gadget.

مثال: الروبوت الشمسي، الذي له عجلات، أداة رائعة.

4. **That:** is used for things and ideas. It adds information that is important.

٤. الذي/التي: يُستخدم للإشارة إلى الأشياء والأفكار. ويضيف معلومات مهمة.

– Example: The gadget **that** I bought broke.

مثال: الأداة التي اشتريتها تعطلت.

• تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .

• Complete the sentence using the correct relative pronoun

1. The engineer built the loom was very clever.

2. The woman we met showed us how to weave.

3. The museum we visited had old fabrics.

4. The child toy is missing is crying.

5. This is the tool they used to make clothes.

• Read each sentence, underline the wrong relative pronoun and correct it

1. Example: The engineer which built the loom was very smart.

2. The toothbrush, whose was an Egyptian invention, was a simple tool.

3. The engineer who invention won at the competition was very happy.

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4. The invention **who** changed the way people made clothes was the loom.

• choose the correct relative pronoun

1. The scientist (**which** - **who**) discovered the new gadget is very famous.
2. The project (**whose** - **which**) we built in class won first prize.
3. The engineer (**whose** - **that**) ideas helped improve the robot visited our school.
4. The new robot (**who** - **which**) students made in the workshop worked perfectly.
5. The inventor (**whom** - **who**) we interviewed shared many helpful tips.

• تدريبات متنوعة .

• **who / whom / whose / which / that**

1. The **man** ___ lives next door is a doctor.
2. The **girl** ___ I met yesterday was very kind.
3. This is the **teacher** ___ explains things clearly.
4. I know a **boy** ___ father is a pilot.
5. The **book** ___ you lent me is very useful.
6. She is the **woman** ___ everyone admires.
7. The **car** ___ color is black belongs to my cousin.
8. The **movie** ___ we watched last night was exciting.
9. He is the **student** ___ won the first prize.
10. The **people** ___ we invited didn't come.
11. This is **the phone** ___ I lost last week.
12. The **man** ___ wallet was stolen reported to the police.
13. The **house** ___ was built in 1950 is still strong.
14. She is the **person** ___ I trust the most.
15. The **dog** ___ barked all night annoyed the neighbors.
16. The girl ___ brother is a singer is my friend.
17. The pen ___ you are using is mine.
18. The **teacher** ___ students respect is retiring.
19. The **bag** ___ handle is broken is useless.

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20. He is the **boy** ___ everyone likes.
21. The **book** ___ cover is torn is very old.
22. The **woman** ___ we spoke to was very helpful.
23. The **dress** ___ she bought is expensive.
24. The **man** ___ son won the race is proud.
25. The **movie** ___ made me cry was very emotional.
26. She is the **student** ___ answers are always correct.
27. The **house** ___ we visited yesterday is for sale.
28. The **friend** ___ I rely on lives abroad.
29. The **child** ___ toy is missing is upset.
30. This is the **restaurant** ___ serves the best food.
31. The **scientist** ___ discovered the cure is famous.
32. The **boy** ___ you punished is innocent.
33. The **laptop** ___ screen is cracked needs repair.
34. The **people** ___ helped us were very kind.
35. The **song** ___ is playing now is my favorite.
36. The **teacher** ___ I respect the most is very strict.
37. The **car** ___ was damaged in the accident is mine.
38. The **girl** ___ mother is a lawyer won the prize.
39. The **movie** ___ you recommended was great.
40. The **man** ___ we are waiting for is late.
41. The **bird** ___ wings are broken cannot fly.
42. She is the **author** ___ books are very popular.
43. The **chair** ___ leg is broken should be fixed.
44. The **player** ___ scored the winning goal is injured.
45. The **hotel** ___ we stayed at was comfortable.
46. The **man** ___ advice I followed helped me succeed.
47. The **phone** ___ I bought yesterday is missing.
48. The **child** ___ parents are abroad lives with his aunt.
49. The **building** ___ was destroyed has been rebuilt.
50. The **friend** ___ you can trust is rare.

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• Unit three : the present perfect

Unit one : The present perfect

• نستخدم المضارع التام للتعبير عن :

- الحدث تم في الماضي في وقت غير محدد (الفعل ما زال له أثر).

1. I **have read** that book.
2. You **have broken** my CD player.
3. I've **lived** in London since I was born.
4. Experts **have restored** the temple.
5. Many tourists **haven't visited** Dakka.
6. **Have** visitors **liked** the carvings ?

• تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .

• Choose the correct form.

1. The experts (**have moved / moved**) the temple to higher ground.
2. Tourists (**haven't visited / don't visit**) the Temple of Dakka often.
3. (**Have / Did**) the experts restored the temple carefully?
4. The temple (**has stood / stood**) in Nubia for hundreds of years.
5. (**Has / Did**) the team finished their work successfully?

• Complete the sentences with the correct verb form

use – build – develop – start – open

1. Egypt has new cities.
2. The textile industry new designs recently.
3. Engineers several new bridges.
4. The country to use solar and wind power.
5. Many companies their first factories in the New Capital

Use the correct form of the word in brackets

1. Engineers work to..... the water before it reaches our homes. (**pure**)
2. The teacher helped the new rule for the students. (**clear**)
3. A helps students learn. (**teach**)
4. Modern machines work and save time. (**simple**)

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5. A makes fresh bread and cakes. (**bake**)

• Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets

1. Experts the Temple of Dakka carefully. (**restore**).

2. Many tourists the tomb of Petosiris. (**not visit**)

3. Archaeologists..... hundreds of mummies. (discover)

4. Egypt the Temple of Dakka to higher ground. (**move**)

5. Students more about ancient Egypt. (**learn**)

• Correct the word in brackets

1. We (**has build**) many new roads to connect the modern cities.

2. The engineer ...(which) designed the smart bridge works in the New Administrative Capital.

.. (**either – or**) the monorail.....the electric bus cause air pollution.

4. (**Both – or**) the hospital the school were opened last month.

5- She (**have try**) the new ticket machine

• تدريبات متنوعة .

• Fill in the blanks using have or has .

1. I ___ finished my homework. (**finish**)

2. She ___ eaten her lunch. (**eat**)

3. They ___ played football today. (**play**)

4. He ___ lost his pencil. (**lose**)

5. We ___ visited the zoo. (**visit**)

6. My brother ___ broken the window. (**break**)

7. The cat ___ slept all day. (**sleep**)

8. You ___ done a great job. (**do**)

9. Anna ___ read this story before. (**read**)

10. The children ___ cleaned their room. (**clean**)

11. Dad ___ washed the car. (**wash**)

12. She ___ written her name. (**write**)

13. We ___ learned a new song. (**learn**)

14. He ___ helped his mother. (**help**)

15. They ___ won the match. (**win**)

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16. Tom ___ drunk all the milk. (**drink**)
17. The teacher ___ given us homework. (**give**)
18. I ___ found my shoes. (**find**)
19. She ___ made a cake. (**make**)
20. We ___ finished our test. (**finish**)
21. The baby ___ fallen asleep. (**fall**)
22. You ___ opened the door. (**open**)
23. He ___ drawn a picture. (**draw**)
24. They ___ planted a tree. (**plant**)
25. Mom ___ cooked dinner. (**cook**)
26. I ___ lost my bag. (**lose**)
27. She ___ bought a new dress. (**buy**)
28. We ___ watched a cartoon. (**watch**)
29. The dog ___ eaten its food. (**eat**)
30. He ___ cleaned his shoes. (**clean**)
31. They ___ gone to school. (**go**)
32. She ___ finished her book. (**finish**)
33. We ___ painted the wall. (**paint**)
34. The boy ___ caught the ball. (**catch**)
35. You ___ answered the question. (**answer**)
36. He ___ closed the window. (**close**)
37. They ___ built a sandcastle. (**build**)
38. I ___ forgotten my homework. (**forget**)
39. She ___ taken her bag. (**take**)
40. We ___ heard the news. (**hear**)
41. The kids ___ enjoyed the game. (**enjoy**)
42. He ___ fixed his bike. (**fix**)
43. I ___ cleaned my desk. (**clean**)
44. She ___ lost her keys. (**lose**)
45. They ___ learned English words. (**learn**)
46. We ___ finished our lunch. (**finish**)
47. The bird ___ flown away. (**fly**)
48. He ___ done his best. (**do**)

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• Unit four : Used to

• Used to + base verb

• اعتاد أن + الفعل في المصدر

• To talk about past habits or states that are no longer true.

• للتحدث عن عادات أو حالات ماضية لم تعد قائمة.

• Students used to write on small boards.

• اعتاد الطلاب الكتابة على ألواح صغيرة.

• Didn't use to + base verb

• لم يعتاد علي فعل شيء + الفعل في المصدر

• To talk about things that didn't happen in the past.

• للتحدث عن أشياء لم تحدث في الماضي.

• Schools didn't use to have computers.

• لم تكن المدارس تستخدم أجهزة كمبيوتر.

• Did + subject + use to + base verb?

• هل كان + الفاعل + معتاد علي + الفعل في المصدر؟

• To ask about past habits or situations.

• للسؤال عن عادات أو مواقف ماضية.

• Did students use to study online?

• هل كان الطلاب يستخدمون الدراسة عبر الإنترنت؟

• تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .

• Choose the correct form of "used to"

1. My parents (use / used to / didn't use to) study with computers.

2. Teachers (use to / used to / didn't use) depend on textbooks only.

3. (Did / Do / Does)students use to write on small boards?

4. Children today (didn't use to / don't use to / used to) learn online.

5. In the past, students (used to / use to / did use) walk long distances to school.

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- Complete the sentences with used to, didn't use to, or did ... use to

1. Egypt ...depend mainly on farming before modern industries.
2. People work in large factories in the past.
3. Egypt... export textiles to other countries years ago?
4. Workers have advanced machines to help in manufacturing.
5. The country build strong bridges and roads to connect new cities

- Complete the sentences using used to / didn't use to / Did ... use to

1. Egyptians depend mainly on farming before the new industries appeared.
2. People have factories or modern machines in small towns.
3. engineers ... build new bridges and tunnels in the past?
4. The country rely on solar and wind energy years ago.
5. Workers have advanced equipment like they do today

• تدريبات متنوعة .

- Complete the sentences with the correct form of "used to + verb."

1. I _____ (play) football every weekend.
2. She _____ (live) in London before moving here.
3. They _____ (go) to the beach every summer.
4. He _____ (eat) cereal for breakfast.
5. We _____ (walk) to school when we were kids.
6. My father _____ (work) in a bank.
7. I _____ (have) long hair.
8. She _____ (watch) cartoons every morning.
9. We _____ (visit) our grandparents every holiday.
10. He _____ (ride) his bike to school.
11. I _____ (play) piano when I was younger.
12. They _____ (live) in a small village.
13. She _____ (read) a lot of books.
14. He _____ (travel) a lot before settling down.

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15. We _____ (**eat**) dinner together every night.
16. I _____ (**collect**) stamps as a child.
17. She _____ (**paint**) beautiful pictures.
18. They _____ (**study**) French at school.
19. He _____ (**sing**) in a choir.
20. I _____ (**go**) swimming every weekend.
21. She _____ (**have**) a dog.
22. We _____ (**play**) outside after school.
23. He _____ (**visit**) his uncle every summer.
24. I _____ (**watch**) scary movies.
25. They _____ (**ride**) horses in the countryside.
26. She _____ (**cook**) dinner for the family.
27. He _____ (**drive**) an old car.
28. We _____ (**take**) the bus to school.
29. I _____ (**listen**) to rock music.
30. She _____ (**go**) shopping every Saturday.
31. He _____ (**wear**) glasses.
32. We _____ (**have**) picnics in the park.
33. I _____ (**play**) video games after school.

• Complete the sentences using “didn’t use to + verb.”

34. I _____ (**like**) vegetables when I was a child.
35. She _____ (**go**) out much in the evenings.
36. They _____ (**eat**) fast food.
37. He _____ (**drive**) to work; he walked.
38. We _____ (**watch**) TV often.
39. I _____ (**drink**) coffee.
40. She _____ (**have**) pets.
41. They _____ (**play**) video games.
42. He _____ (**read**) novels.
43. I _____ (**study**) French at school.
44. We _____ (**travel**) abroad.
45. She _____ (**listen**) to pop music.
46. He _____ (**eat**) sweets.

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47. I _____ (**go**) swimming in winter.
48. They _____ (**wear**) jeans.
49. She _____ (**like**) spicy food.
50. We _____ (**ride**) bicycles.
51. He _____ (**watch**) cartoons.
52. I _____ (**play**) chess.
53. She _____ (**paint**) pictures.
54. They _____ (**sing**) in the choir.
55. He _____ (**have**) long hair.
56. I _____ (**eat**) breakfast early.
57. She _____ (**drive**) a car.
58. We _____ (**go**) camping.
59. He _____ (**play**) football.
60. I _____ (**visit**) my grandparents.
61. She _____ (**collect**) stamps.
62. They _____ (**dance**) at parties.
63. He _____ (**cook**) dinner.
64. We _____ (**take**) the train to school.
65. I _____ (**watch**) scary movies.
66. She _____ (**wear**) makeup.

• Form questions using "Did ... use to + verb?"

67. _____ (**you / play**) football every weekend?
68. _____ (**she / live**) in London?
69. _____ (**they / go**) to the beach?
70. _____ (**he / eat**) cereal for breakfast?
71. _____ (**we / walk**) to school?
72. _____ (**your father / work**) in a bank?
73. _____ (**you / have**) long hair?
74. _____ (**she / watch**) cartoons every morning?
75. _____ (**we / visit**) our grandparents?
76. _____ (**he / ride**) his bike to school?
77. _____ (**you / play**) piano?
78. _____ (**they / live**) in a small village?

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79. _____ (she / read) many books?
80. _____ (he / travel) a lot before settling down?
81. _____ (we / eat) dinner together every night?
82. _____ (you / collect) stamps?
83. _____ (she / paint) pictures?
84. _____ (they / study) French at school?
85. _____ (he / sing) in a choir?
86. _____ (you / go) swimming every weekend?
87. _____ (she / have) a dog?
88. _____ (we / play) outside after school?
89. _____ (he / visit) his uncle every summer?
90. _____ (you / watch) scary movies?
91. _____ (they / ride) horses in the countryside?
92. _____ (she / cook) dinner for the family?
93. _____ (he / drive) an old car?
94. _____ (we / take) the bus to school?
95. _____ (you / listen) to rock music?
96. _____ (she / go) shopping every Saturday?
97. _____ (he / wear) glasses?
98. _____ (we / have) picnics in the park?
99. _____ (you / play) video games after school?
100. _____ (she / go) swimming in winter?

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• Unit five : first conditional

First Conditional (Future Possibilities)-

- الحالة الشرطية الأولى (الاحتمالات المستقبلية) -

We use the First Conditional to talk about possible situations in the future.

- نستخدم الشرط الأول للتحدث عن مواقف محتملة في المستقبل.

Form: If + present simple, will + base form of the verb-

- الصيغة: إذا + المضارع البسيط، سوف + المصدر للفعل -

The if-clause (condition) uses the present simple tense, and the main clause (result) uses will + verb.

- تُستخدم صيغة المضارع البسيط في جملة الشرط، بينما تُستخدم صيغة سوف + الفعل في الجملة الرئيسية (النتيجة).

Examples: Use the First Conditional when you want to say "If this happens now, then that will happen in the future."

- أمثلة: استخدم الشرط الأول عندما تريد أن تقول: "إذا حدث هذا الآن، فسيحدث ذاك في المستقبل."

- **If you take the monorail, you will arrive faster.**

- إذا استقلت القطار الأحادي، فستصل أسرع.

If we use electric buses, the environment will be cleaner.

- إذا استخدمنا الحافلات الكهربائية، فستكون البيئة أنظف.

If passengers forget their cards, they will buy a ticket at the machine.

- إذا نسي الركاب بطاقاتهم، فسيشترون تذكرة من الجهاز.

- تدريبات كتاب المدرسة .

- **Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the verb**

1. If we (use) the electric bus, the air (be) cleaner.

2. If the passenger (listen) to the announcement, he (know) the next stop.

3. If passengers (block) the smart doors, the train (not start).

4. If Egypt (build) more monorails, people (travel) faster.

5. If your dad (pay) by card, he

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..... (save) time.

2 Complete the sentences using the correct verb

1. If we (use) the metro, we (save) time.
2. If people .. (drive) electric cars, there (be) less pollution.
3. If Sama (forget) her ticket, she (buy) another one.
4. If Egypt (build) more monorails, people (travel) faster.
5. If passengers (block) the doors, the train (not start).

• تدریبات متنوعه .

○ **Complete the sentences**

1. If it rains, I _____ (stay) at home.
2. If you study, you _____ (pass) the test.
3. If we hurry, we _____ (be) on time.
4. If she eats too much candy, she _____ (feel) sick.
5. If they play well, they _____ (win) the game.
6. If I finish my homework, I _____ (watch) TV.
7. If he runs fast, he _____ (catch) the bus.
8. If you don't sleep early, you _____ (be) tired.
9. If it is hot, we _____ (go) swimming.
10. If she calls me, I _____ (answer).

• **B. Choose the correct answer**

11. If it ___ cold, I will wear a jacket.
a) is b) will be
12. If you ___ late, the teacher will be angry.
a) are b) will be
13. If we ___ now, we will miss the bus.
a) don't leave b) won't leave
14. If he ___ hard, he will get good marks.
a) studies b) will study
15. If they ___ TV too much, they won't study.
a) watch b) will watch

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○ Fill in the blanks

1. If it snows, we _____ (build) a snowman.
2. If you don't hurry, you _____ (miss) the train.
3. If she finishes her work early, she _____ (help) us.
4. If I see Tom, I _____ (tell) him the news.
5. If they don't study, they _____ (fail) the test.
6. If the weather is nice, we _____ (have) a picnic.
7. If he doesn't eat lunch, he _____ (be) hungry.
8. If you break the window, you _____ (pay) for it.
9. If we save enough money, we _____ (buy) a computer.
10. If my parents agree, I _____ (go) to the party.

• B. Choose the correct option

11. If it ___ late, we will go home.
a) is b) will be
12. If she ___ the bus, she will walk.
a) misses b) will miss
13. If we ___ careful, we won't make mistakes.
a) are b) will be
14. If he ___ now, he will arrive on time.
a) leaves b) will leave
15. If you ___ your homework, you can play.
a) finish b) will finish